

say without a comparison of Captain Loos's narrative with that report.

The Times has communicated to the University of Copenhagen the main facts of Captain Loos's story and Mr. Dunkle, and offered to supply to the university the corroborative documents it has received from these two men. One of these purports to be Dr. Cook's memorandum directing the preparation of observations from Svartevag all the way to the pole.

In the narrative of Captain Loos, he frankly expresses his scorn of Dr. Cook's claims, laughs at his ignorance of the simplest essentials for accurate observations in the Arctic regions, and describes at length how working backward from the pole, his calculated observations—that would fit in with Cook's narrative, and coached him on the necessary modifications of the latter—as, for example, that he must be sure to record that he rose before 4:15 o'clock on a certain morning, because it was at that hour that a certain star, mentioned in one of Loos's calculations, would be visible.

Mr. Dunkle describes the inception of the enterprise; how from the newspapers they gathered that Dr. Cook was in deep water, and inferred that he would be glad to pay for help. Dunkle got John R. Bradley, Cook's backer, to introduce him; how the subject was led up to delicately, and the bargain struck and carried out, and how, at last, Dr. Cook disappeared, after accepting their work and paying only \$400 for it.

Both Captain Loos and Mr. Dunkle tell of a visit to the shop of John Bliss & Co., at 123 Front Street, a few days after the captain's talk with the explorer at the Waldorf, and of purchasing for Dr. Cook various nautical and astronomical instruments, besides charts of Smith Sound and the polar regions.

Story Confirmed. Robert Flight, who sold the books and charts, told a reporter of the Times that he recalled the visit and that the purchases were made as described. The charts he sold, Mr. Flight said, were numbered 260, 274 and 275. He knew Captain Loos intimately, and recalled having asked him when the charts were bought if the captain intended going to the North Pole.

"And from that I have known of the captain's experience as a navigator and his acquaintance with everything pertaining to observations," said Mr. Flight, "I would bet that if any one could and his way to the pole, Captain Loos is the man."

"And from that statement," says he, "I stayed at the Gramatan Hotel from November 16 to November 19, working on observations for Dr. Cook, and that he and the doctor had frequent conferences. Mr. Dunkle went with him on November 16, leaving the next day, and the captain having connecting rooms, Nos. 126 and 128. Mr. Dunkle registered for them. The hotel registers show the arrival on November 16 of George H. Dunkle and 'Andrew H. Lewis,' the fictitious name agreed upon for Captain Loos. They were assigned to rooms 126 and 128.

Captain Loos says he remained secluded in his room during his stay at the hotel, so as to run no chance of having the doctor found out. All the time he worked hard on the polar calculations, giving them to Dr. Cook as they were completed.

His Thanks Profuse. On the last day of his stay at the hotel Captain Loos says he handed Dr. Cook the final set of observations he had made him, and the doctor thanked him profusely, declaring that he now felt content that his records would be accepted at Copenhagen.

Captain Loos was born at Bergen, Norway, on March 17, 1860, and in his younger days worked as an assistant to his father, who has long been connected with the coast survey of Norway. Captain Loos studied at the Navigation College of Bergen and was graduated in 1891 with highest honors. He has been in command of many seagoing vessels, and the doctor thanked him for his services. Captain Loos's competence as a navigator, put the captain in command of the torpedo boat Gregory, built for the Russian government, when it was taken from the shipyard in these waters and across the ocean.

Mr. Nixon declares that Captain Loos is, in his estimation, one of the "most competent, efficient and accurate of navigators."



What is home without a Bathrobe or Smoking Jacket? Here is a special assortment to suit HIM.

Terry Robes with slippers to match, packed in Christmas boxes.

Robes of Viyella flannel, Oxford or silk.

House Jackets in all the new patterns and fabrics from wool to silk.

Bath Robes, \$2.50 up.

Dressing Gowns, \$3.50 up.

Smoking Jackets, \$3 to \$20.

Germany and France contribute generously to our stock of small wares for men.

We decided to have a real novelty department.

Not only the usual sort of leather, toilet and utility goods, but novelties—odd pieces—the quality that makes a man wish all his Christmas presents could come from such a stock.

Our buyer went abroad.

In Paris he found small leather articles for the comfort of travel and toilet.

In Germany he looked up metal novelties and odd things showing the ingenuity which has sent around the world the legend "Made in Germany."

We never believe in doing things half heartedly.

We have one of the most attractive displays to be found anywhere.

Come and see.

O.H. Bernice
MEN & BOYS' SUITERS

a clean bill of health. In return for his freedom, Early's attorney to-night announced that Early will drop his idea of damage actions against the health officials here for false imprisonment.

Early's case will be called in Police Court to-morrow, and the charges against him will be dismissed. The decision to turn Early loose came after a three-day conference to-night between Early's counsel and the health authorities here.

COLD KEEPS STRIKERS IN
Absolute Quiet Prevails About the Tin Mills in Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, O., December 8.—Two hundred militiamen shivered in the cold to-night watching the departure of their regimental comrades for their Ohio homes. The 200 soldiers are all that remain of the three regiments of troops called out for strike guard duty at the Aetna-Standard plant of the American Sheet and Tin-Plate Company here Saturday.

Absolute quiet reigns about the tin mills. Even the strikers and their sympathizers failed to show up this evening around the plant on account of the extremely cold weather.

CROPS IN BAD SHAPE
Major-General Elliott Points Out Needs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8.—Obsolete barracks, deteriorated rifles and a scarcity of enlisted men and officers, which promises for the near future inefficiency in the corps, are the basis of some of the complaints made by Major-General G. F. Elliott, commander of the Marine Corps, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, made public to-day. He suggested that Congress be called upon to remedy these conditions. He laid particular stress upon the fact that 10,000 new rifles are needed by the Marine Corps.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Virginia—Fair, colder Thursday; Friday fair, light west winds.
North Carolina—Fair, continued cold today and Friday; light northwest winds.

CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.

8 A. M. temperature	23
Humidity	70
Wind, direction	West
Wind, velocity	2
Rainfall	Clear
12 noon temperature	42
3 P. M. temperature	43
Maximum temperature up to 5 P. M.	44
Minimum temperature up to 5 P. M.	32
Mean temperature	38
Normal temperature	42
Deficiency in temperature yesterday	4
Deficiency in temperature since March 1	339
Accum. excess in temperature since January 1	19
Deficiency in rainfall since March 1	8.12
Accum. deficiency in rainfall since January 1	7.58

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES. (At 8 P. M., Eastern Standard Time.)

Place	Ther.	H. T.	W. W.
Atlanta	42	46	P. cloudy
Asheville	30	34	Clear
Augusta	46	48	P. cloudy
Buffalo	22	26	Rain
Charlotte	40	42	Cloudy
Galveston	50	50	Clear
Hatteras	46	52	Clear
Jupiter	66	66	Rain
Jacksonville	44	56	Clear
Key West	70	78	Clear
Norfolk	40	46	Clear
Pittsburg	68	74	Rain
Raleigh	40	46	Clear
Tampa	58	70	Clear
Vicksburg	38	44	Cloudy
Washington	34	42	Clear
Wilmington	42	54	Clear
Yellowstone	25	30	Rain

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
Sun rises... 7:15
Sun sets... 4:50
Moon rises... 3:30
Moon sets... 2:43

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHE.
LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine, the world wide Cold remedy, cures colds, cures, call for full name, look for signature B. W. Grove, 30c.

BRUTE FACTS ARE NOT EXPLAINED

(Continued From Page One—Column 2.)

of this money by obtaining a court order making her general guardian.

Colonel Robert Maxwell Martin died at 349 West Fifty-eighth Street on January 9, 1901. He had been illing for many months.

On the preceding October he had come to New York from his little farm in Jefferson county, Ky., and made his home with his wife and his daughter Okey, then fifteen years old, in the Fifty-eighth Street apartment house. Martin explained to her friends that her husband had made his home in New York to obtain the treatment of specialists. She said his health had been broken by his service to the Confederate soldier, and that bullet wounds had caused a pulmonary trouble, which she hoped the New York physicians might cure.

A court of inquiry to-day could discover what specialists Mrs. Martin employed. Instead it was stated by a half-dozen people who knew him, that he spent most of his time alone, and that his appearance plainly showed he was badly neglected.

Buried by Charity.

Immediately upon the death of her husband, it was reported, Mrs. Martin told her neighbors she had not money to bury him.

Before she could raise money for a proper funeral, Confederate veterans living in New York City got together and raised enough money to bury the father of Okey Snead in the very same cemetery where her emaciated form was laid away to-day.

For a few months after Colonel Martin died, his widow and little Okey lived on at 349 West Fifty-eighth Street. The mother acted more and more mysteriously. She brought to her apartments bundles of official looking papers, which, it was discovered, she had kept hidden during the life of her husband in the apartment. She had rented another house near by for \$4 a week.

Kept Locked in Room.

At last it was learned that for days at a time Okey was kept locked up in her room, which was found to be in a more unsanitary condition than when her father died. The landlord was finally compelled to evict the mother and daughter.

Before going Mrs. Martin had confided to one friend that she had married Colonel Martin for his money and had been sorely disappointed with the way he had lost his fortune. She said that she was the son of Hugh Hodges Martin and Elizabeth Roark Martin; that during the Civil War he had formed a scheme with three other men to capture President Lincoln. After the war, on coming to New York, he was thrown into prison on a charge of insurrection and held for a year.

After his release from prison Colonel Martin went into the tobacco business and soon acquired a large fortune. This he possessed when in 1880 he married Miss Caroline Wardlaw. Later he found himself in the grip of the tobacco trust, which he fought, only to lose nearly everything except his life insurance. While in New York just before his death he signed papers, it was learned to-day, which assigned everything except Okey's \$2,500 fund to his wife. For this reason he left no will.

Another House of Mystery.

OGLETHORPE, GA., December 8.—The tragic death of Mrs. Okey Snead, the victim of the East Orange, N. J., death tub mystery, has revived interest in the "house of mystery" here, formerly the Snead-Wardlaw family mansion. In late years the Sneads and Wardlaws, who owned this old home, lived in comparative seclusion, with mystery surrounding their lives. The home had been tenanted for several years past.

Here it was that the initial union of the two families occurred, when the eldest daughter of the late Rev. John B. Wardlaw married the late Captain Fletcher T. Snead, a Confederate and prominent lawyer.

For more than a quarter of a century, from 1856, Mr. Wardlaw was prominent in the Georgia Methodist Conference. Captain Snead was several times Mayor of this town.

The Sneads and Wardlaws left here suddenly several years ago, without announcing their destination. When they had not been heard of until through the press dispatches concerning the recent mysterious death of Mrs. Okey Snead.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE OF THE WEIRD SNEAD-WARDLAW INSURANCE MYSTERY.

DEAD.
MRS. OKEY WARDLAW MARTIN SNEAD, twenty-four years old. Insured for \$22,000 for benefit of relatives. Mysteriously drowned in bathtub of East Orange cottage, November 29, 1909.
JOHN SNEAD, brother of Mrs. Snead, twenty-eight years old. Insured for \$5,000 for benefit of same relatives. Mysteriously burned to death at Christiansburg, Va., in February, 1906.
ALBERT SNEAD, brother of Fletcher and John, thirty years old. Insured for \$4,000 for benefit of same relatives. Disappeared from Murfreesboro, Tenn., in 1907. Insurance paid upon slight proof of death.

MISSING AND PERHAPS DEAD.
FLETCHER SNEAD, husband of Okey, thirty-two years old. Insured for \$24,000 for benefit of same relatives. Disappeared from Brooklyn last April or May. Pronounced dead by relatives, but officially "alive" to insurance companies.

THE BENEFICIARIES.
MRS. MARTHA ELIZA WARDLAW, head of the family, eighty-three years old, grandmother of the Sneads boys. Now at 465 West Twenty-second Street, New York City.
MRS. CAROLINE B. MARTIN, mother of Okey and daughter of Martha, sixty-three years old. The last person seen alone with Okey on the night before the discovery of the body. Has been missing with the family funds ever since. Is ex-public school teacher, and draws \$1,000 a year pension from New York.

MRS. MARY SNEAD, mother of Fletcher, John and Albert and daughter of Martha, sixty years old. Now at 468 West Twenty-second Street, New York City, with her mother.

MISS VIRGINIA WARDLAW, sister of Caroline and Mary and daughter of Martha, fifty-seven years old. Arrested when she reported "suicide" of Okey to Jersey police. Now in jail in Newark, charged with murder.

INTENDED SWINDLE VICTIMS.
MISS ELIZA ENOCHS, of Jackson, Miss., brought to New York by Mrs. Martin and Miss Wardlaw as "secretary." Gave up \$60 in "transfer" of insurance on Okey's life. Was rescued by brother, who forced her "employers" to give her a note for the \$600.
HENRY HEGMAN, of 443 West Twenty-second Street, New York City. Engaged by Mrs. Martin as "secretary." She offered to adopt him and take out insurance on his life. He did not accept.

LAWYERS MYSTERIOUSLY EMPLOYED.
WILLIAM S. FERGUSON, of New York, called in September 8 last to draw up will leaving Okey's property to grandmother in New York.
JULIAN V. CARABBA, of 164 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Called in September 8 last to change Fee will, making mother and aunts of Okey the heiresses. Refused offer of \$7,000 to do so, because old woman seemed to be hypnotizing dying girl.

W. H. BUCHER, of 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Asked by Mrs. Snead and Miss Wardlaw to defend civil suit against them in 1907. Was told by them that "some one was going to die," and they would have plenty of money.

A. F. CARROLL, of 193 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Asked by Mrs. Snead and Miss Wardlaw and Mrs. Martin to attest signatures which he found were illegally made. Refused.

POINTS ABOUT INSURANCE.
Insurance on dead and missing, \$16,000.
Insurance on beneficiaries themselves, none.



Haste is an unknown factor in the making of

Knox Hats

Care and thoroughness are prime considerations.

Gans-Rady Co.

Good Roads Meeting

The Virginia Good Roads Association will open its second annual convention in the Jefferson auditorium this morning at 11 o'clock.

NEGOTIATION HELD UP

France Is Obstructive In Matter of Railroad Building in China.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8.—The delay in reaching a final settlement of the question involved in the Hankow-Ezo-Chuen Chinese railroad loan is chargeable to the altogether unexpected objections raised by France.

Although it is not believed in official circles here that France's recent obstructive move was a result of the agreement which had already been reached for American participation in the loan on equal terms with the other powers can long delay the final settlement, yet the questions involved are said to be of such a frivolous character that the United States is astonished at them as of consequence. The matter of issue upon which France seems to lay much stress has to do with questions involving the construction of a 100-kilometer of railroads in China, which, it is claimed, may or may not be built. The question is regarded here as an academic one of very minor importance.

SEVERE COLD IN MIDDLE WEST

Telegraph Companies Handicapped in Transmitting Messages.

CHICAGO, Ill., December 8.—With the temperature near the zero point over practically all of the Middle West, telegraph companies here to-day found themselves severely handicapped in transmitting messages. The intense cold followed by a snow storm contracted the wires and snapped them at many points.

Gas Supply Inadequate.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., December 8.—As a result of inadequate supply of natural gas from the Kansas fields, sessions in all school houses here in which gas is used for heating was suspended to-day. A number of factories also have closed.

RED CROSS IS CRITICIZED

Relief Supplies at Cherry Mine Inadequate.

CHERRY, ILL., December 8.—Criticism of the manner in which the St. Paul mine disaster relief fund is distributed by the local Red Cross relief commission was voiced to-day by Alderman George J. Sullivan, Republican of Chicago, both of the relief commission.

The Chicagoans, at the conclusion of their investigation, said that the relief supplies are distributed improperly, not that many deserving families do not get the supplies they need. The total of eatables now in the storeroom is less than half a carload.

Night Rider Jury Still Incomplete.

UNION CITY, TENN., December 8.—Another failure met the efforts of the State to-day to complete the jury in the case of Garrettsville, Ohio, night rider, charged with the murder of Captain Quentin Rankin. The venire summoned to appear in court to-day was exhausted without a single man answering for jury duty.

A panel of 200 men has been ordered to report to the court to-morrow afternoon.

Explains to Thin Ladies

A Simple But Sure Method of Developing a Well-Rounded Bust and Figure.

(From New York Journal.)
It is a simple but sure method of developing the bust, arms, neck, hips, blood circulation and the central figure of the epoch—Abraham Lincoln. Virginia gave birth to Thomas, the rock of Chickamauga, and Tennessee produced Farragut, the greatest of the admirals. The commanding officers of twelve of Farragut's twenty-two ships at the battle of New Orleans were born in slave-holding States. Early in the war the commanding officer of the Northern army was a Virginian, and the ranking officer of the Southern army was a New Yorker. Southern people, when they review this list and see how much they are indebted, should at least pause before making generalizations. We are even under obligations to the North for the cornerstone of the Confederacy, the doctrine of secession.

William G. McCadoe presided, and the guests included, among others, the United States Senators, Gore of Oklahoma; J. Pierpont Morgan, Elbert H. Gary, Governor R. A. Patterson, of Tennessee; Lee McCung, United States Treasurer; Thomas Nelson Page, Thomas F. Hyatt and others.

PRaises South's Part in War

Secretary Dickinson Delivers Address to Southern Society.

GAYNOR DEFENDS NEW YORK

Declares City Has Been Grossly Slandered for Several Years.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Secretary of War Dickinson and William J. Gaynor, mayor elect of Greater New York, were the principal speakers to-night at the annual dinner of the Southern Society of New York at the Waldorf Astoria. The Secretary spoke of the North, the South and the Nation, but Judge Gaynor confined himself almost solely to municipal issues. Six hundred Southerners were present.

Judge Gaynor, in this, his first public address since his election, said in part:

"The long line of officials and bosses who have themselves monopolized the government of this city, some of whom live abroad, and impudently visit us occasionally now that the statute of limitations has outlawed their villainies, is a standing disgrace to the moral tone of the community."

Hastening to the defense of the city's name, Judge Gaynor continued:

"This city has been most grossly slandered for several years in respect to its morality, financial credit and otherwise. Let us make it plain to that more acids and sensationalists are not to be suffered to give this city a bad or even vile name throughout the world. I am prepared to say from travel and the masses of information that New York is the most orderly, decent and moral large city in the world."

South's Invasion of the North.
Rising to the toast "The Invasion of the North by the South," the Secretary, in a speech without protest against the custom of Southerners in the North affirming in public gatherings their loyalty to the United States.

"The time has come," said the Secretary, "when there is not only no good ground for, but conclusive reason against, giving special emphasis, as Southerners, to such declarations. By implication they suggest a doubt where none should exist. They do not reflect a true appreciation of the spirit of the day. If there are any Southern men who feel otherwise, they are too inconsequential to exert any appreciable influence."

"I have sometimes thought that the men of the South wronged her by leaving her in her poverty and seeking new and happier surroundings and greater opportunities, and that in this the South suffered a great loss. But there is a wider vision that shows there was compensation. The achievements of Southern men in the North, while redounding to the happiness of the successful individuals, have wrought in a far more significant way for the welfare of the country."

Essential Truth of Civil War.
"It is generally accepted that the Civil War was a contest between people of Northern blood on the one hand, and of Southern blood on the other. This is a great error. We are slow to look beyond generalities to the essential truth. The Civil War was a war between the States, but as to the participants it was purely a local question. There were seventeen brigadier-generals, four major-generals and one lieutenant-general in the Southern army who were born in the Northern States. Of these, seven were born in the State of New York."

Of the first five, who were full generals, three were Confederate army, Cooper, who was the ranking officer, was born in New York, and Albert Sidney Johnston was of a Connecticut father and a Massachusetts mother. Kirby Smith, the last general who surrendered, was of New England parentage. Eighty of the graduates of West Point who entered the Confederate army, were born in the non-seceding States.

"But there was reciprocity on our part. Kentucky brought forth the central figure of the epoch—Abraham Lincoln. Virginia gave birth to Thomas, the rock of Chickamauga, and Tennessee produced Farragut, the greatest of the admirals. The commanding officers of twelve of Farragut's twenty-two ships at the battle of New Orleans were born in slave-holding States. Early in the war the commanding officer of the Northern army was a Virginian, and the ranking officer of the Southern army was a New Yorker. Southern people, when they review this list and see how much they are indebted, should at least pause before making generalizations. We are even under obligations to the North for the cornerstone of the Confederacy, the doctrine of secession."

Basketball League.
The Basketball League will reopen at the Central Young Men's Christian Association to-night at 8:45 o'clock with three games. The exhibition will be open to the public.

Street Car and Train Collide.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., December 8.—Thirty-five passengers on a street car were injured, none fatally, and a few seriously, early to-night, when the car was struck by an inbound Pennsylvania passenger train at the South Street crossing, and hurled thirty feet. Most of those hurt were injured.

Death of Pitcher William Hogg.
NEW ORLEANS, La., December 8.—Willie Hogg, pitcher on the Louisville American Association baseball team during the season of 1909, and formerly an American League player, died here to-day.

Leopold Not Seriously Ill.
BRUSSELS, December 8.—Official denial was late to-day made of the report that King Leopold was seriously ill. "The King is afflicted with muscular paralysis, which is exceedingly painful," the statements says, "but to-day he was able to walk about his apartments."

The Poet "The Woman With the Serpent's Tongue," His Hostess

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THE DELICIOUS FLAVOR OF Apollinaris Water

COMBINED WITH ITS PERSISTENT EFFERVESCENCE

And Valuable Digestive Qualities

Accounts for its

Ever Increasing Popularity

AID CHARITY WORK

Callers at Memorial Hospital Express Interest in Relief of Sick.

The Memorial Hospital was opened yesterday for the reception of donations from those interested in the work of the institution. Charity work is distinguished there in such a way that no one knows who the recipients are. Free patients are received in the same wards as those who pay and receive the same attention. While it is not a charity hospital, last year on the basis of \$1 per day, less than the actual cost of maintenance, it expended more than \$100,000 in the care of patients treated absolutely free of cost.

It is on account of this enormous demand that additional funds are needed, as there is no desire to limit the charity in any way. During November there were 118 admissions as against 139 of the corresponding period of last year. Since there is no provision made by the city for taking care of charity patients, the hospital must depend upon the generosity of the public.

Football Banned in New York Schools.
NEW YORK, December 8.—After January 1, 1910, football is barred from the public schools of Greater New York. This was decided by resolution at a meeting of the Board of Education to-day over the heated protest of James E. Sullivan, a member of the board and former president, and now secretary, of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Sues for Libel.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.,